Abboy's Park T entre-Post, the Assertion, Matthes, Asserting of Herita-Lurind Laurentenner, Matthes, Higher Opera Monay-Olivett, Ballier, Boath's Chester-Vepages in South 52 Same, Hattier, from the Movemer-Scottway and its el-Distant Chemiter-Clark - Cant School Mathews, Patrick Theater-Claim 12 at School Methys.

Era of Opera H user-Richard HI. Million.

Elactriy's title Mt. Cheatre-Monthle Mainer.

Historiy's Elik Av. Theatre-Monthle Mainer.

History's Nibles Gard at History's Matthe.

Middian Square Cheater-Duck Stree.

Mid leten's Dome Mayeron. 28 Secret. Mid-leter's Dome Maxeman-Technology,

Sational Academy of Stragge Matter.

Stand od Thombse-Bullet Table. Malines.

Ran Prancisco Ministrates burde of and Maries, Malines.

Theorie Com do - Malines with Westing. Matters.

Ten Princip Charter Division Matters.

Liston Square Dente - Princip Matters.

Wallack's the two-Old Heads and Young Heads, Malines.

Political Bargains.

W store Theater-St Street, Matthew,

When the Republicans in the last Congress fought the Funding bill to the point ot death with the aid of a veto by the Fraudnient President, they made a political mistake which is now very apparent.

But it is doubtful if that mistake, serious as it was, will make so deep an Impression open the general mind as their singularly reckless and unprincipled coalition with the Virginia Readjusters, with whose numerous demerita the Republican press but recently familiarized their readers.

Such a combination can have no cohesive power but public plunder. It is unblushingly corrupt, based as it is upon an open traffle in offices, whereby the Republicans ginia, and the Repudiationists agree to help the Republicans in the Senate.

amended nothing in his system of politics, Restands only for the conglomeration of ignorance and knavery which proposes to his own place on the committees of the Sen-These things are seen of all men, and un-

Look After That Provision.

cal leaders guilty of such a bargain.

It is stated that the bill conferring authority to clean the streets upon the Mayor gives him authority to enact or decree ordinances which shall have the effect of city ordinances, and the violation of which will constitute a micdemeanor.

If the bill proposed contains any such provision it should be stricken out or modified before the measure becomes a law.

We are strongly in favor of conferring upon the Mayor power and means to clean the streets.

We are much more strongly opposed to making any man an autocrat over us, and conferring upon a single individual legislative powers.

Abolition of the Cann! Auditor's Office. Senator Loomis has introduced a bill to abolish the office of Auditor of the Canal Department, and to transfer his duties to the Comptroller. This bill ought to pass.

The divisions of the Democracy of this State over the WILMOT Proviso at the election of 1847 gave the Whigs the control of both branches of the Legislature of 1848. They had the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in the persons of John Young and Hamilton Fish. The pressure for spoils by the victors was so strong that the Whigs had not places enough to meet the demand. Therefore, in April, 1848, they created the new office of Auditor. He was to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and was clothed with great authority.

From the origin of the canal system in was erected, the duties of the Auditor had any uneasiness concerning the unclouded been performed by a deputy or the chie clerk in the Comptroller's office, acting under the immediate direction of the Comptroller. During this long period of thirtytwo years there was never a hint or a suspicion that the business of the Canal Department was not faithfully and honestly conducted. It is to the credit of the State that its Comptrollers have often been men of high attainments, and always of the strictest integrity. It has not been invariably thus with the management of the canals and their funds since they fell into

the hands of Auditors. It will be a wise proceeding to again confide these great responsibilities to a State officer who has to pass the ordeal of the ballot boxes at short intervals, rather than to leave them under the control of one who derives his appointment from the Governor and Senate, and often as a reward for par-

tisan services of doubtful character. The same remark applies to other independent departments of the State Government which were formerly managed by the Comptroller, especially the Insurance Department, about which there has been so much scandal in late years, and which, down to 1860, was conducted by the Comptroller without a stain upon the administration of its affairs.

The New Czar and the Russian Peasants. According to telegrams from St. Petersburg, ALEXANDER III. intends, from the outset of his reign, to emulate the most creditable act of his father's life by winning the good will of the peasants who constitute the core of the Russian population. He proposes, we are told, to remit a large part of the annual sums due from the quondam serfs in return for the purchase money lent them

by the Government to pay for their lands.

The fundamental aim of Russian emane pation was not only that the seridom of the serf should at once be ended, but that he should acquire both the individual ownership of his house and garden, and his share of the farming land conferred in bulk on the commune to which he belonged. It was provided, however, that the improved and unimproved real estate deeded to the peasants in their communal and individual capacities should be officially assessed, and the value thereof paid to the former owners in yearly dues, which might be liquidated in money or labor. In order to fuellitate the transfer of the land, the dues were capitalized at six per cent,, and the Government agreed toadvance to the proprietors four-little of the gross sum. The remaining lith was to be paid to the proprietors either at once or is installments by the peasants, who were alto give the Government six per cent, for forty-nine years on the sum advance t.

Such was the arrangement, provided the peasants of a given contampo consented to undertake the operation, which they were seldem willing to do except in those fertile districts where the annual dues would be less than the real which the land conveyed would bring in open market. Even in most

which was to be paid to him by the peasthese instances the landowners had to fall | burg as Secretary of the Commonwealth. back on what was called the compulsory re-Government as full payment, the land being being consult d. Mr. Wallack tells us that | they are now about to touch bottom, of all the contracts signed for the conveyance of real estate from the nobles to the communes by the beginning of 1875, sixtythree per cent, were of this obligatory kind.

Speaking broadly, we may say, then, that the whole capital required to endow the libcrated serfs with land was advanced by the Crown, which the peasants have since been engaged in repaying, when they could, by annual installments of six per cent. How large a proportion of the Russian people were thus benefited by the late Czar? On this head | them. a good deal of misconception seems to exist, the numbers of the enfranchised class having of late been variously stated at twenty,

thirty, and forty millions. The last number

Have these annual installments of six per

is probably the nearest the truth.

cent., which the Russian pensant has had to pay for the purchase money advanced to him, proved too great a burden? The answer to this question depends entirely on the part of Russia under review, and this fact explains why the remission proposed by the new Czar is applicable only to certain districts. Mr. Wallace tells us that throughout the southern agricultural zone-the great wheat produc ing area whose surplus flows out from agree to help the Repudiationists in Vir- | Odessa-the monjik is able, and not unwilling, to pay his annual installment on the sum advanced by the Government. Mr. Manone has recauted nothing and | The case is widely different in the northern agricultural zone, where most of the soil is thin and poor, and which includes the provinces that have lately seale the public debt of the State; yet he is suffered so deplorably from an almost admitted into full followship with the Re- total failure of crops. In this vast publican party; and he dictates not merely beit, which traverses the middle of European Russia and contains a relatively ate, but the election of Mr. Gonnam to be | dense population, the moujik is seldom Secretary, and the author of the Virginia | able to free himself from the land dues, act of repudiation to be Sergeant-at-Arms. | which are in excess of the land's renting value, and which, coupled with the direct derstood; and there is not rain enough in taxes, make up a burden too heavy to be the heavens to wash the hands of the politi- | borne. Six years ago Mr. Wallace insisted that throughout the central region, representing the old Czardom of Muscovy, there would be no possibility of the peasants' im-

> tricts to be decreasing. There is no doubt that a revision of the land dues, as now proposed, would bring about a great improvement in the condition of the peasants. We are told that no less than twenty-three provinces, most of which, we may take for granted, lie within the northern agricultural zone, will profit by the reduction. which, to the occupant of a poor farm, means all the difference between comfort and destitution, between hope and despair.

proving their condition so long as they had

to meet the yearly installments of six per

cent, on the price of their land. On the con-

trary, he thought their condition was be-

coming worse, seeing that official statistics

showed the number of cattle in these dis-

Old Friends.

It must be refreshing to GARRIELD, confronting the relentless office seekers, to catch an occasional glimpse of his Louisiana friends, the face of old WELLS, or of PITEIN, or of the truthful JENES. They are all there; not one has remained believed.

Some people imagine that the Louisiana

raseni will be less fortunate under this Administration than he was under the last. But he evidently does not think so himself. He has come early to the feast, and has gone high up at the board. He is still in the enjoyment of all the Federal patronage in Louisiana conferred upon him by the late HAYES, and as yet nobody has proposed to disturb him. Why, indeed, if there be gratiago by the man who is now President, and by the Onlo men then in his company It is very true that WELLS, ANDER sox, and the two colored gentlemen did not directly create this Administration as they did the last one. But it is nevertheless true that in 1876-7 they held in hand the fate of the Republican party for all time, and but for them neither HAYES nor GARFIELD would ever have seen the inside of the White House. John Sherman, Gar-FIELD, and the rest of the visiting statesnen were then supplicants at their feet, imploring them to save the Republican party. Will GARPIELD be unmindful of those long hours of suspense while Wells and ANDERSON were tempting the other side, or of the sense of relief which overflowed at his pen when they decided to accept the Republican terms, and he could exlaim, "Thank Gop, Louisiana is saved! Has be forgotten his own vigils and labors in that inner room of the Custom House, where a branch of the affidavit mill was in

lar hold upon GARFIELD with the other!

operation under his personal supervision?

grip on HAYES with one hand, he haid a simi-

No. not if the Louisiana rascal had a dead

Rude Judges. An effort was recently made, in a neighboring State, to remove a Judge from the bench. It was contended in his defence that nothing worse could be established against him than that he was "coarse, discourteous, ind ansympathetic in manner."

Now, a Judge who is course, discourtoous, and unsympathetic in manner has no business on the bench of any court, in any State. In order to secure their rights, litigants have to appear themselves and have to put forward their witnesses, before Judges. They have a right to expect that Judges of every grade shall not only be well versed in the law, but patient, respectful, and polite

n their manners. We never see a hear on the beach without seling that there sught to be a four-logged bear sitting beside him to illustrate his true character. Indeed, although rough and coarse Judges are sometimes highly praised for the correctness of their decisions, we have always found it difficult to reconcile boarlah manners with a very nice and accu-

rate sense of right and justice. A man ought really to know for himself whether he is a gentleman or not; and if he s not, he ought never to take a seat on the bench of any court.

Reform in Pennsylvania.

The Reform Committee of One Hutdred : Philadelphia has declared itself permanent. lot content with their extraordinary campaign work in carrying the city, the men of the Committee have busing themselves since the election with the prosecution of repeators, ballot-stuffers, and other criminals, and in an effort to arouse the Legislature to the plain duty of repealing some of the most infamous acts of Ring legislation. They have of these cases, according to Mackingte succeeded in ridding themselves of the tax wallace, the proprietor has been obliged office swindle, and now the Recorder's office

to remit, wholly or partially, the fifth part | is about to go the same way. The latter was a nest created for the special benefit of Mr. ants. The majority of the communes, how- Quay, a country bess who desired to settle ever, refused to buy land on any terms, be- | comfortably in Philadelphia. It is now held cause they had an impression that the Czar | for him by a dummy incumbent, while meant to give it to them freely, and in | QUAY himself runs the machine at Harris-

The Corruptionists, or Roosters as they demption, according to which they accepted | are called, have made a vigorous and disfour-fifths of the assessed value from the graceful fight to save the plunder, but ever of future good behavior. since the defeat of the Riot bill they have thereupon transferred without the peasants | been on the down grade. It would seem that

Bad Business All Around.

The violent and unwarranted personal abuse indulged in by Kalloon and Dr. Young at San Francisco was bad business from the start.

The firing upon the elder Kallocu by Di Young was bad business.

The Kallocus, father and son, may have been had men-we know little about thatbut shooting them was not likely to improve

Going to Dn Young's office was a bad business for young Kalloch. Shooting DE Young down and dead was still worse.

Now young Kalloch has been acquitted by twelve awern jurers, who had better means of judging as to his guilt or innocence than we have.

But this verdlet does not bring DE Young ack to the family who mourn for him, nor put out the spot of his blood from KAL-LOCH's vision. Both the KALLOCHS, father and son, preach; and it seems both practise

Capt. Paps's friends say that a Mexican engineer has reported to his Government in favor of the Tehuantepec ship railway. This may amount to an argument for a fifty million dollar subsidy to Capt. Eans-from the Mexican Government.

There seems to be a good deal of electricity in the Cincinnati atmosphere this spring. Field Murchal MURLY HALSTEAD accuses Dencon Bichard Smith by innuendo of a wholly. undiaconal fondness for bourbon whiskey, whereupon the truly good man retorts that the Field Marshal is for having the laboring man work sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. seven days in the week, and is in the habit of vilifying those of his fellow citizens who want a quiet Sunday as "blue-beilled puritanical

In a published card the President of the Cininnati Colored Protective Club, which has put a local ticket of its own in the field, explains that the colored Republican voters have been fed on taffy by the white Republican managers until they have tired of that unsubstantial diet. The only public positions they have been allowed to fill are those of janktor, errand boy, ind turnkey in the police stations, and they think the time has come to strike for higher political wages. As to the accusation that they are disloyal to the party, the President pronounces it " low and mean."

At a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Board of Public Works, one member denounced a brother member as a cur and a liar, and, when his associate objected to such language. promptly offered to demonstrate to him that his physical powers were equal to any emergency which his associate could create. Worse yet, at a meeting of the directors of the University of Cincinnati, Director Robentson expressed the opinion that Director Commors was not enpable of telling the truth. Director Comeges said that Director Robentson was a ference of Father Tarr prevented active hos-

The contractors and other people in Cape Colony who expected to make money out of the Boer war are gnashing their teeth over the peace, which, they say, has been purchased at the price of British military prestige; and the express a desire to remove to some other coun try, with a greater regard for its honor. It might be well if this purpose, which is in no langer of being executed, were carried into effect-except for the sake of the unfortunate

other country to which they should remove. A proposal in the Boston School Board to reduce the salaries of the school teachers of that city gave the Rev. Groung A. THAYER a chance to free his mind on the subject in a minority report. He had obtained estimates, he said. 1816 down to 1818, when the new department | tode either in men or parties, should be feet | from eareful and trustworthy persons of the incomes enjoyed by successful members of the learned professions in Beston. Fifty lawyers make \$10,000 a year and unward; one hundred make from \$5,000 to \$10,000; one hundred or more make from \$3.000 to \$5,000. Eleven doc tors are believed to make \$20,000 a year, forty \$10,000, and two hundred from \$3,000 to \$5,000, In three leading Protestant sorts, twenty-one ministers receive salaries ranging from \$4,000 to \$19,000. For his part, the Rev. Mr. Thayan thought that Boston should seek for the teachers of its children large-minded persons, whose abilities would have earned them distinguished success in any of these other professions or intrade. But it could not get such teachers unless it was prepared to assure them honorable com-

fort and an old age free from care about money. Though the Texas House of Representatives has defeated by a failure of the necessary we-thirds the bill to submit the question of lquor prohibition to the people, yet the strong ste for the bill, 54 year to 31 nays, shows the remarkable vigor of the new temperance agitation in the South. Coupled with the action of North Carolina and Arkansas on the same subject, it is a significant indication of a sentiment at the South which ten years ago would have been accounted incredible,

Before withdrawing from the Methodist ministry and surrendering his ordination ents, the Rev. T. B. MILLER, late Dean of the late fraudulent Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, made a speech to th Conference. He said that he had fallen into one or two mistakes, but they were of the head and not of the heart. He often prayed, "Shall I ever again be a light in the Methodistical chandelier?" If his old grandfather, a preacher for forty years, could come from the grave he would "Hold, brothers!" Mr. MILLER further declared that he had a hope of glory hereafter. and that when the members of the Conference entered the pearly gates he intended to be of the party. The Pennsylvania Methodists have got rid of a fraud.

There are several young follows in Cambridge, Massachusetts, who have no doubt of the fact that the Roy. Fathers Scutty and Mustic belong to the church militant. The young fellows, sons of Catholic parents, had fired a room and organized a social club in Father SCULLY's parish. Father SCULLY does not approve of such clubs. One evening he unexpectedly appeared among the young fellows read them a sharp becture, and told them he should come again. He did reappear at the next meeting. He made them kneel down, and prayed for them, One, who didn't belong in the parish, undertook to assert what he considored his rights. He says that in the fight which ensued be threw the priest on the floor and then hurried down stairs, followed closely by two Indian clubs. Then Father Scotts went for reinforcements. The young fellows seked the cinb room door, and were discussing thu situation, when they were startled by a thundering rap. Some of them were so scared that they jumped out of the back windows, only to full into the hands of Father Scully's assistant, Patter Muspy, who was waiting for thom with a ciute Father Ferrica is reticent about the affair, but ears he is not going to have any buys' social clubs in his parisn.

Good parratives of coppe cruises have been should the prost interesting things to the prost his a permit concludes with a given a strong the prost of the prostor of the printing of "A a sine Tap" by Fred.

which is a younger, who problem to be over near bettell.

BLAINE AND CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- When Mr. Conkling's Marshals and District Attorney were nominated the other day, there was great rejoicing among the stalwarts, somewhat tempered by the appointment for Collector at On the whole, they were abundantly satisfied, and were inclined to absolve the President for that one sin of commission, on promise

e machine leaders on Wednesday morning when, without premonition of any kind, they found Judge Robertson named for Collector at New York, and Gen. Merritt for Consul at Londen, and, by a refinement of torture, W. Walter Phoips for Minister to Austria. Composed as the Vice-President usually is,

these nominations shocked his nervous system like the discharge of a strong garvanic battery. At first he could not believe his eyes, but when the full force of the stern reality was felt, he could only exclaim, as Gen. Grant did on a memorable occasion, that he "End lost con-

fidence in human nature." Gen. Garffold had given out that in important appointments he intended to consult the Senators and Representatives of the States where they were to be made, in order to make them share a portion of the responsibility. That golden rule suited Mr. Conkling and his second vote exactly. They would not differ in opinion. and the prespect of patronage was lovely when thus controlled.

But this cheerful outlook was suddenly darkened. Judge Robertson was not in any sense a candidate for Collector. He had no knowledge of the intention to appoint him until after his name had been sent to the Senate. Neither Mr. Conkling nor Mr. Platt nor Mr. Arthur had the slightest lutimation of what was to happen. And, as if to emphasize the shock, Mr. James was treated as a Post Office clerk, and kept in profound ignorance of the most important ap-

pointment in his own State. In all this business the fine hand of Mr. Blaine is visible throughout. His work is not the outcome of any impulse, but is part of a matured course of policy, long ago marked out, and which will be continued regardless of consequences. He looks for more than resentment from Mr. Conkling, and is fully prepared for whatever shape his hostility may take,

Mr. Blaine will remind the country that the President tried to gratify the Senator from New York, He offered Judge Polger a seat in the Cabinet as Attorney-General, which was declined. Then he made Mr. James Postmaster-General, whose first declaration after entering office was to proclaim publicly, and almost within hearing of the White House, his fealty to Mr. Conkling, Recently the President renominated the Marshals and District Attorney whom Mr. Hayes had attempted to remove from office by hostite appointments. And in other ways he had manfested a desire to preserve friendly terms with the Senator. But Mr. Conkling would only be satisfied upon the condition of having everything his own way, and of running the Administration according to his personal caprices.

It will not be easy for Mr. Conkling to find a cause of quarrel in this version of the case, or to command sympathy for his situation when it is shown that both factions were treated with seeming impartiality. He is Chairman of the committee to which the Collector's nomination will be referred. Judge Robertson is entitled o a favorable report. It can be refused only on the ground that he is not a partisan follower of the Senator. If Mr. Conkling takes that ground, he will find an unwilling Senate to confront.

The lines have been drawn in New York. It will be Mr. Cameron's turn next in Pennsylvania. If his machine should be upset, as seems probable, there will be wailing and gnashing of teeth. Mr. Warne MacVengh, unlike Mr. James, intends to take a hand in the appointments of his own State, and he has signified in plain terms that they shall not be dictated by his brother-in-law while he is Attorney-General.

George Ellot in Geneva. GENEVA, March 11 .- On the eve of the appear-

once in England of a " Life of George Ellot," I am happy to end you some particulars from their source:

taly, she stayed at Geneva for the purpose of improving or knowledge or French. A distinguished painter here Mr. D'Aibert Durade, received her as a boarder in his family, in which she spent the winter of 1849 and 1850 tween Durnic and Mess Evans there sprang up a strong empathy, and he remained tot the and in correspond with her. I have read a letter from her to him w days before her death. At first, with a view to pra-sing her hand at Prench composition, her correspond-ted with him was in French, but later see restinged the its him warm recent of her works into French, a trainwated several of her works into French, a trainfalment to be found. In their freeze, Einstein and manner do not said the French term of mind to her the determinance of the French term of mind to her the determinance freeze Mr. Edmind Schore ther to the shies, her works are tut little read in

neva the future novelist sought for rest, while he brench hierature, following a few lectures of circles Auguste de la Rise, and, being lend of altending concrete. In order to calm her conservation and extending the complete for studies of high anticipation of the authorities to be a served in the properties of the conservation of the conservat

was here, Mr. D'Albert took her likeness is one of the three portraits of her which This partent is one of the three portraits of her which exist. She is represented with her beautiful suburn him still carly, and with a gamore of prevaling depth and settless trail even and with a gamore of prevaling depth and settless strail even and which the This potent will be exhibited at the Atlensation here in a few days. Some time and George Elint's bushould. Mr. Cross, some time and George Elint's bushould. Mr. Cross, came here to see Mr. Pathert Durade in order to gather all the information he could about his deceased whe, and to visit such leastful see he had adquired.

Let maid that she was so made t and retiring, had so that endicated; that no one had the least suspicion of fer superior intelligence and of the great career which was meaning her. She expressed herewith a very lack whence, and seemed to conceal the deams that were ripeting in her mind.

A Week's Business Fattures,

Bradsfreet's to-morrow will publish the folinwing: Reports received during the past week of fail-ures throughout the United Stat's and the Provinces with the recent of the preceding week, the total number reported being 13%. The decrease, although small, serves as an indication that trade has improved generally, for most of the failures were those to comparatively small emperies. The improvement is most noticeable in the Sorth, where 3 failures are reported, against 40 for the previous were six Busines, which then had 10 indicres, retact more for the past week. The Middle States had Mid abscream of 1; the New Highard States 21; a decrease of 3; the Western States 30, an increase of 1; and Canada and the Provinces 12; a decrease of 5; among the failures of note reported were Charles Seits, lager been better than the support of the second provided the provided was a failured by Philadelphia; Hahn, Keight 2:0, hats and caps, Minneapolis, Minn. Messaines and Messaines.

A Good Way to Purity Pleations. PRILADELPHIA, March 25,-Since the Februa y election for Mayer and other officers of this city, fifty-ight persons have been placed under bouds to answer at he Quarter sessions the charge of violating the election igward the finte. Of those held for trial, forty-five are election officers, five are policemen, three are charged with being professional repeaters, and the rest are accased of assantting voters at the polic or of vouching for translating the translating the policy of vouching for translating the translating to the number are and to be ingitives from listing. The District Atterney declares that he will proceed with vigor to secure the panishment of all the guilty. The chances are that a lesson will be taught the political haders of our cry that they will long temember.

The Irving Hall Party to Disband.

Representatives of the various Assembly dismet associations of the reorganized Trying Hall Democ-ncy met in the Westminster Hotel on Thursday evening d approved the plan for the organization of the city

A Noble Love of Utility.

The Mutual Autopsy or Post-Morton Exam-nation Society of Paris has been assuing new circulars. the society has been in existence nearly two years. Its productions product the territorial their facility after lightly for the profit of the securitie below by leaving them to the authropological interactry, to be submitted to a pest mortem exhibitation, or to be made use of for discretion or other purposes, as may seem it. A prod-cellar of the results of the post mor can will be drawn up the lowest price for the information of the family wall is principled tree of charge, practiding he dies in Paris. In the principation great stress is laid on the dis-governings to can beginning from the fact that at present the subsects of participating from the fact that at present the subsects of participating form the fact wantageous in the case of the brane, for it is impressible to study scientifically the relations to tween the structure and the tunctions of that organ causes the adjective saveholegiats can dissect the brains of those whose characte and personality have even known and match. The propectus conclusive with a glowing appeal to recessed every sector political opinion, who, with having born tastful during their life, are fired by the noble ambition

SUGAR PLANTING IN EGYPT. The Late Khedlye's Unflatated Plans-The

Nite to be Dammed at the Cataracts. MINIEH, Egypt, March 2-I am here of the largest and probably the worst managed sogar estate in the world. It extends for about eighty miles along the left bank of the Nile. and comprises in this one block about 200,000 seros. It forms part of the Daira Sanieh, or lands belonging to the Egyptian Government, Imagine the surprise and the indignation of and which until lately was the private property of the Khedive. It came into the possession of the vice-regal family when the famous Mohammed All massacred the Mamelukes and conflecated and appropriated all their estates. His successors thus became numbered among the richest princes in the world, and when the extravagances of the late Khedive, Ismail Pasha, became intol-rable, in view of the debt which Egypt owed to European expitalists, the powers of Eugland and France, who deposed him, put his son, Tewsk Pasha, on the throne, on condition that this vast property should be developed under a joint Egyptian and Angio-French management, and its revenues set apart for the benefit of the bondholders. In addition to the 200,000 acres which compose the block of which the central administration is here, there are 50,000 acres above Luxor, 75,000 in the Tayoum, and the remainder in lower Egypt, making altogether a sugar estate of about half a million of acres, under one management, on which there are 375 miles of agricultural rallway, the plant and rolling stock of which is valued at about five millions of dollars. There are twelve sugar mills, the estimated cost of each being one million of dollars. Of these, three are standing idle, and some of the others are working at a

loss. Besides these there are four others in

which have been left unfinished, and are likely to remain so.

This extraordinary and unnecessary expenditure was incurred by the late Khedive, who put up costly mills, distilleries, foundries, and expensive machinery of all sorts to graffly the whim of the moment, and the consequence is that one sees strewn over the bean fields and expensive machinery of all sorts to graffly the whim of the moment, and the consequence is that one sees strewn over the bean fields huge from rollors, boders, shafts, cranks, whoels, and fragments of machinery, all the lighter parts of which have long since been appropriated by the peasantry, while the more massive materials remain as a memento of the foily of the late kindive, and to puzz e antiquarians of a future are, who will be unable to conceive what a solitary from wheel of huge dimensions could be doing by fixelf away from all traces of human habitation or other machinery. It is the object of the present administration for save what is salvable out of all this waste and débris, and, if possible, render this immense property profitable. But they have to contend against a system of corruption on the part of the unity employees which has become a second nature, and to root out abuses which it is everybody's interest to conceal and preserve.

In addition to this there is a lamentable want of practical knowledge exhibited in the cultivation of the cane. The rows are about twice as near cash other as they are in Louisiana and the sugar-producing States of Americar they are never hoed, but left to take care of themselves, and the ground is exhaused by repeated crops, without being subsected to any other fertilizing agreency than that supplied by the waters of the Nile, and these are deprived of their virtue by being made to flow first kinto Ismail canal. This great work, which was constructed by Ismail Paska in order to emplie a control to be exercised over the inundation, like everything eise in Expyth has never been completed. There being no current the waters stagnate, and the rich red alluvial deposit, instead of being carried over

into the soil, and in Egypt the peculiar effect of a filtration of this sort is to cause the satine particles in the earth to rise to the surface, thus destroying the land. About 10,000 acres of fine sugar ind on these estates have been thrown out of cultivation in this way. I visited a mill in the Tayoum not far from a lake called the Birket-si Keroun, where a vast tract of land had been ruined by saline deposits from this cause. In a country dependent for its miss cause, In a country dependent for its miss cause, In a country dependent for its miss cause, its obvious that engineering skill of a very high order is required; and there are evidences that the old Egyptians possessed great engineering caracity, not merely in the colossal structures which they raised, but in the numerous canals and artificial reservoirs which they constructed. If a little more capital and engineering intelligence were spent upon these vast singar estates, they could doubtless be made to yield a very large return. As it is they scarrely pay expenses, and last year, owing to the severe winter, did not do that. There is not enough cane in the neighborhood of many of the mills to keep them going above a week or two, and the rest of the time they do nothing. I travelled for about fitteen miles along one of these agricultural railways, with a string of about thirty trucks, constructed like light fron cradles, in tow of the engine. Every mile or so we stopped, and games of Aral's leaded the trucks from the heaps of cane which had been piled at the size of the track. As the price of labor is the side of the track. As the price of labor is from twelve to fifteen cents a day, great quanti-ties of hands are employed, but, owing to the absence of competent overseers, the losses by negrect and ignorance more than counterbal-ance the advantage of this cheapness of labor. Cotion is also cultivated to some extent on these estates, but not with any great profit. The habit of manuring the land, which exists in some parts of the country, with the fine dust of ages from the mounds of green the cheap also tends, in the long run, to impoverient it, owing of ages from the mounts of succent cliers, also tends, in the long run, to impoverish it, owing to the superabundance of soda and petash which it contains. Seam bloughs have been introduced on the Government estates, but there is a dead set made against them by the native employees, who thus lose the chances of plunder by commissions on the purchase of cattle, &c., which the machinery supersedes. The consequence is that one comes ucross ploughs atanding in fields where they have been ieltto be robbed of the lighter pieces of from. The Commissioners are doing what they can to remedy thus state of things, but so long as natives are allowed to superintend the farms there is no chance of any real reform. It is only by the introduction of the foreign overseers that the Daira Sanieh can be made to resturn a certain reseaue, and this is naturally so unpopular among the native employees that a change of this kind has to be introduced with caution. At the same time the poor foliabs or peasantry are keenly appreciative of the advantages which they have reaped so far. They are now paid regularly for their work, instead of being driven to it by blows of the courteach; they know that by appealing to the highest opens.

peasantly are keenly appreciative of the advantages which they have reaped so far. They are now paid regularly for their work, instead of being driven to it by blows of the courtach; they know that by appealing to the highest quarters they can get redress for their grievances, and the native officials are equally well sware that their only chance of preserving the abuses which still exist is to be careful how they make enemies of the peasants.

Coming from Turkey to Expyt, one cannot but be struck by the strong contrast in favor of the latter, so far as material progress is concerned, and it is to be hoped that this country may keep clear of the complications which are now threatening to embroit the East generally. It is perhaps due to the inte Khedive to remember that his misdirected efforts to advance the prospority of his country were not absolutely thrown away. An immense deal of foreign money flowed into the country during the precess of the construction of the Suez Canal; and there can be no doubt that many of his projects, now haif finished, magnt be completed with advantage. One of the most ambitious conceptions of the last year has, however, been that of an Eaglish capitalist, Mr. Gaston, who proposes to dam the Nile at the cataracts, and subject about 800,000 acres of land, which is now desert, to the influence of its fertilizing waters. It need acarcy to said that the damming of the Nile at the cataracts as a super dous undertaking; but it is beyond a doubt that the present rapide are produced by the orbits of ancient works of this description which are now strown on the bed of the stream, and from an engineering point of view the work would be perfectly fonsible. The inundation would then be under complete control, while the company which should carry out the work would be reimbursed by the horse of pointy among the powers now involved in them. It is said that the preliminary capital has already been raised, and it is probable that you will hear more of this great work before long.

Michail the inte

The Last New Church.

From the Parishts. Mer 5 10. Mr. Hyncinthe Loyson, ex-Pather Hyacinthe reached for the first time in the law cow can, a faithful for Arras on Studies hast. Owner to the experation of the experation of the case of the church in the Rich Rocheste He has taken the case obliged to see been profitted. He has taken the have at the church in the Kin the benefit, Mr. Leysing was obliged below the declinery Holland the product of the late of the second control of the second the second

A Good Name for a Biglamat. From the Labor Course or where

His Experiency Chin, the Chinese Charge Adams Unite the South Museum Library on Monday

INCREASED GREMIN IMMIGRATION.

The Cause Explained-Not Enough Steamships to Supply the Demand for Passage. The number of German immigrants arriving in New York is far greater than at the same time in any year since the Board of Emigration was established in 1847. Last year the figures were 104.264, which were greater than for seven years previous. The tables have not been made out so as to give the result in actual floures, but Secretary Jackson, says that he has no doubt that the total immigration to this port this year will be 450,000. The largest number of any previous year was 327,357-that of 1880.

'What sort of immigrants are coming?" the cretary was asked. Mostly amilies of farmers. At least 75 per cent, of them gudirectly to the Western States," "Then they know their destination in this

ountry ?" 'Yes; most of them come on tickets that are forwarded to them by their friends in this country. They have their railroad tickets and they know exactly what route to take. Very few come prospecting, and they stay in the cities." "Is there any preference for any particular

region?" No; they are scattered all over the West,

"No; they are scattered all over the West. There were 407 who came in the Donau the other day, who went directly to Texas. The Weser brought L362 passengers, and we are told that many are delayed on the other side who cannot be accommodated by the ships." Have you any bless of the cause of the unprecedented immigration?"

"Yes. Cheap fares have much to do with it. The steamship fare, that has been up to \$30, has been as low as \$21, owing to connection. To day the fare has been raised to \$24, but even at that the rate is low. Then the railreads reduced that fares so that an emigrant could go to Chicago for \$7. This led to the purchase of many tickets by Gormans here to bring over their relatives and friends. The number of this kind of tickets is unprecedented."

At the North Gorman Loyde Steamship Company's office, the manager, Gostay H. Schwab, said: "We brought over \$5,000 Gormans hast year to the pert of New York alone, We have also steamships running to Baltimore and New Orleans. We how bring two steamship loads a week and will soon have three steamship loads and the other States of the German Confederation; from Sweden and Norway Bayeria and Deumark. We have brought 2,000 this week in two steamships."

"What do you think is the cause of this inmore or less advanced states of erection, but

Denmark. We have brought 2,000 this week in two steamships."

What do you think is the cause of this increased emigration?"

"Good traces here; opportunity for employment here, as testified to by other immercats who have settled; a desire to avoid unlitary service at home, and chean fares. The number of tickets bought here and sent to Germans abroad was never so great. We have six regular passage steamships, and we have engaged eight extra stoamships to meet this great rush. We are building a new steamship, to be called the Eles, something like the Arizana."

The Hamburg-American Steamship to man immigratis; the Westphania, 725; the man immigratis; the Westphania, 725; the

The Hamburg-American Steamsnip Company brought over this month in the Gillert 233 German Immigrants: the Westphaia, 725; the Chebria, 725; the Herder, 1,145, and the Lessing 1,225. The number of passages prepaid in this line by friends or relatives of the amaigrants is at least nine times as great as in 1879, and three times as great as last year, which was an exceptional year. It has been remarked that the immigrants have been of the thriving class, who come with some little capital and intend to take advantage of the cheap land of the West and to acquire their own homesteads. The Hamburg-American Company have now ben steamsnips comployed in bringing passengers from Germany to this port and cambod seep bace with the demand for passage. That was the reason for raising the fare.

At the office of the German Society, of which Cemmissioner of Emigration Charles Hauselt is President, it was said that there is undoubtedly a more well-to-de class of immerate edly a more well-to-de class of immerate.

At the office of the German Secrety of which are the missioner of Emigration Chories Hausent is President, it was said that there is undoubtedly a more well-to-do class of immigratic coming here from Germany tiam for some timepast, Fewer of them apply for sid in proportion to their number than in former years. The impetus to immigration is ascribed mainly to the prosperous state of business in this country, which enables the Germans here to send for their relatives and friends.

Boes the Curse Apply to the Hible Revisers ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have seen expecting that some one would reply to the attack of "A Bible Student" upon the new

was a manuscript by itself, in no way connected with the remainder of the New Testament even. and entirely foreign to the Old Testament. For and entirely foreign to the Old Testament. For a number of years it was not accepted as inspired, and cannot be found in many of the more nuclent manuscripts. Its place at the end of the entondeal books was fixed by Athanasius in the fourth century; prior to that time its places were various. Hence the curse could not be said to apply to the whole of the canonical books until after the end of the thrid century, and its applicability to our Eible was an opinion of Athanasius, and without any guiso of inspiration.

cal books until after the end of the third century, and its applicability to our Bible was an epinion of Athanasius, and without any guiso of inspiration.

It is probable that the writer of the Aposalryse had in mind that trephecy alone when he penned the words of their crystery alone when he penned the words of their crystery alone from the authority of his pronhery, or waill add greater things to what he had had revealed to him of a future state.

But the idea that it applies to any alteration of the accepted King James's version of the English Bible would assume (which I believe is calmed by none) that the translators of that version were inspired, and that their work was infailitie, and that therefore that version is absolutely the exact communication of the Divinity. This can hardly be. When we remoment that our accepted version is the result of the laborious compilation of hundreds of manuscript, and that the variations, small and great, in these manuscripts aggregate unward of 100.000, and that the true training is actually in doubt in unward of 1,500 places, it is hardly to be presumed that the true training in every instance.

No one believes that If, in an honest endeavor to give us an English version of the various readings of the manuscripts, the curse pronounced by 8t. John fell upon them. Nor is it to be believes that God will take from the present translators their part in the Eternal City if, in a like endastor, they should aid some things that are not ound in all the manuscripts which were rejected by former translators.

By all means let us have an honest, careful, translators.

mor translators.

By all means lot us have an honest, careful, studious revision of the Bible, even though it be not an exact reproduction of the accepted version.

Process.

Stanley Matthews's Prospects.

From the Graphic,
WASHINGTON, March 25.—Robert Harlan called a Senator France New York last evening to ask him to on Schator Flatt of New York last, evening to ask him to vote for the confirmation of Stiriley Matthews. Mr. Platt said emphasizably that he would do nothing of the kind. He had, he said, intended to do so, but the writing of the President in sending in the came of Judice Kabertson as Collector for the Part of New York had chicaged his attitude, and now he should do all he could be deleat the confirmation of Garfiel Vs literal Matthews.

Col. Thomas A. Scott's Giffs.

From the Philadelphia Record. Instead of bestowing \$130,000 on public insti-tions, it is learned that Ook Thomas A Scott has made its amounting to \$2,000 to the foreiths and colores this city. Besides those medianed sectority, he be-towed \$30,000 on the children's apparation at the hybrid massif \$20,000 on the children's apparation at the hybrid

An Explanation. By Lori Riverse, Den Canarron, and Jack Logue

Against Confederate Brundlers, We often uttered notes of warning. Because they kept stoot from as Our party men and measures scorning

But when, to aid us in our need. That act of grace a mantle is. His former faults and crimes to cover. Though such a Robel be may be

No such obsection shall we arge But gladly take him up and toy him. Though he may favor and defend

That Union blue can never dye him,

Our party to control the nation. For what he was, and what he is, Let no man comure er definie lim The thought that covers all is this,

So we have caught our Brightier, In spite of Democratic bloster, And at the apex of our arch, Have placed the champion Readmater.

At once we give him place and power, Extending even to his triend, The Brigadier named Russisburger.

We still abuse the Brigadiers, And hope to resp the giary of it. But gladly told those in our arms

Indical of trilling with a had cold, use Dr. Jaym's Un-perforant, which will lesses the philorm, antique inflam-te, then, and certainly save your lings and threat much daughrous wear and teat — 400.

BUNBEAMS.

-In five years a New Hampshire Judge

-It is thought that the Ill-fated ex-Em totta is rapidly approaching her en

The Louisiana Jockey Club contemplates

taying at their spring meeting races by electric -Ten years ago the total export of grain rom all parts of the United States was 72,122,300 brough; ast year it amounted to 229,500,047 husbels.

-There were 1,185 divorces in Switzerland hast year, a large increase over 1879. Of this number My women and 343 men passed into second nuptrals. -The recent excavations at Ostia, the scaport of the Roman couples, show that there were four and a half miles of solid stone quavator the shinging.

City show a total assessment of \$17,500,500 merry ta--A Boston paper has discovered the cause of Cincinnati's claims to be regarded as the Parts of America in the fact of the Germans having emujority

-The books of the City Assessor of Kansas

-From March 1, 1880, to March 1, 1881. even millions of hors entered Chicago, and not one of hem left the city silve. Meanwhile Cincinnan played

-The World's Fair Committee of Rome will make a report in June to the Italian Government. The Research still insist that an exposition shall be bold It certainly was vexations for the young

non who so tenderly assisted the blind burgar across the treet, just opposite that millionaire's house, to discover hat the posity wirt as intently watching the beautiful act was only the housement. -Mr. Winans, sor, of the late Baltimore mil-Ronafre, residus entir by in Kontand, where his establish-ments, both in town and country, are on the scale of the wealthord pers. He divasts crossing the Atlantic, and neither of his one baseers been in the country.

-The hall occupied by the House of Lords much larger than that of the House of Commons, but though it can sent had, only firly or sixty peers them the average attendance for the trans-

On a farm in the lower San Pedro valley. California, the Aparha chief Essimingia has settled down, and employa fonction Mexicans and Indians. He has 150 head of cattle, a number of fine horses

-The custodianship of Queen Victoria's gold pantry at Windsor Castle, just reintered vacant by the death of Mr. Goring, is an office of great from as may be interred from the fact that when the Ouren entertain value of so to \$10,000,000 is said to have been used. At a couch cuess, the royal gold and silver services at Wind-

-Jewish missionaries are called for by the Jeruh Messe, we rich explains us follows: "We do not mean by the mission the teaching of any form of doctrine, but if by triendly converse we can get the poor to think a bittle about spiritual matters, to insist in agvirmission which so far we have watully couled

-It is said that the Speaker of the English Louise of Continous, Mr Brand, who this lone displayed affered recently severely frum a cold. His roice is as rown so thin and enagrated that his medical gives are unanhouse as ordering him to take rost and harry to the south while there is yet lime

-The speech of Lord Benconsfield on the Can shar question in the House of Lords done as the percessa in Lordon to the gibber channier. For ex-Premier was in the style, and on a train of teamings tery which gave him room to happy lite at the Governnent, which, he said, was never so happy as when making war with one hand and conjusting me distinct with the other, and at his former remaway Land Derix, who was always equal to any curery new, but to none more than to giving away a wall-won advantage

... The large quantity of milk used in manutranslation of the Bible. It strikes me that "A Bible Student" stands in needless awe of the curse pronounced in Revelation xxii., 18, 19. It should be remembered that the last book of the furnishing an element of more powerful effect upon the woollen fibres than porely vegetable oil alone.

-The returns of the election expenses in England show that the Conservatives specificate that doubte the outley of the Laberals, and that the English members specified an average more than the Cases as much arthe lead. For manage, one of the ten becoming London cost the joint gand dates last time nearly \$100,000, whereas Mr Whitworth's online expenses at Drockeds, were only 2000. Mr. Section's ribe Land Learnery appears in edge were only 30 cents a vale, while king Horman's were \$5.42 a vote to no purpose. Mr. Paraell and Mr. Metres specif in Month of twick to twee a to-

-In Persia they bottle un their tenes as of off. This is done in the following manner: As the marriers are sitting around and wreplay, the master of served as a powerful and effections remain for failed. It is a adding man after every other means for failed, it is a close employed as a close a fair a served in a probably adjuded to in Paulia let, veloce 8: "For those my learn total a bottle." The probable was not universal, as as found to the tear bottle which are found in places over a majorit topic, for the succeed burned them with their dead, as a proof of their affection.

-The proportion between the population of various countries and the length of their raitways has been an etally indulated by Fro. Storoner of Brombecour, and from this it appears that for the whole or through the average is about 4.9 kilometres to 10,000 intubition a it is to treece that the proportion is least, manially, only 10.8 kilometre per 10.000 persons. Then comes forses, with 1.6 kilometre, Portugal, 2.3; Russia, 2.6; Italy, 1.9; with 1.5 kilounite; Portugal, 2.3; Russia, 2.5; Russia, 2.5; France, G.S. Germany, 7.1; Great Britain, S.I. and Massy. Sweden, to s. which takes the first place, thospicite length of its railway lines is not a fifth of that of Factors In Asia there is only 0.16 knowners per 10,000 people, and in Africa 0.17. In the United States the properties

is 112 9; white for the witness of America it is 170, and 1906 -There is little love between the Methodist Episcopal phurch and the Wesleyan Methodyst custon at Koncardine, Canada. The New Mr. Windows or the former went to hear a sermon by the Rev. Mr. McBoones of the latter. The pression assailed the Wesley are with language so irritating that Whideless stood up to relate but was posted tack into his seat. At the close or the services Widdows tollowed McDonach to the vester, and it is clarged (though he denies in that he atompied in draw a pictol. Some of the brethren dragged him down the arise so roughly that he fainted. When he came to himself he served the patcher of water that had been brought, and emptied stanto the face of the truster who had first laid hands on him, crimi, "You unhapped heathen, take that?" The case was taken into court but the magistrate thought that all parties were also de mally

tie, and dismissed it -The eccentric Grand Duke Constanting the late Course ideat breitigs, white remiting at Warsangave a set edid transport to a country of the great Persit nobles, he such of whom, at the continuou of the har, an ordinary tailor candle was arred on a thire. The Grand Duke, who had given orders that an industrial candle, something a specific in practices, should be place, upon his plate, then contain a launch. Section men, let us cut, to the home of freeds the reveale has tional concealible of my country. Look at the tion in the way to do it. In anyting he throw back his most, opened his mouth wide, and inserted the conder. As we closed his both, however, the expression of his names suffered an extraordinary change. On noblection sitting to his immediate visually had controlled to substitute has own gritaine tallow course on the materials in the star binself to be goods intend an action of the star conformed to show at least one proud me tall of good Russian tailow, as an example to all the various of biasest. The dexterous appropriator of the converse cantle, white devocating that toolbecom are a both 4 susperious by the most budgens vision will's two of loatining and nature

In one of the streets off the strand it Landon there was some years as a det is 2-14 strained the old Plan's here to shall industry the old Plan's here to shall industry the part of the Roberts and calcium of the part of part of the shall of the shall a very brilliant forces, who write is not to shall of the part of the under the signature of Beauties was the Chaptel to concern. Also de audies, as is the second to the discoperate from his haudi, and his given have him in more. Seone much but whither he had gone Once Brocck, the Smerican tool champion, who have at many to the race "ordinarys," as recasional and at such democratic meetings for the further thanks I well all distinctions of months therefore the manager for the George Pa) or, was todain around to the man sent for the form of the man sent for a game, when he moved his way. Same sent to he can up to here at a distance for round for early the form and the life in the form of the life in the form of the life. all dratingtions of mon take Lord Glasgow. there can thus, Mr. Yes Breech. See a supprise at this progestion, to at near a not remember was. Mr. Yes Breech. He was an Iright and and had been to all terdays among houses or his own Delay be be returned to have old passent and